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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/807,743	03/24/2004	David K.J. Kim	5681-74100	4637
35690	7590	10/16/2006		
MEYERTONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, KOWERT & GOETZEL, P.C. 700 LAVACA, SUITE 800 AUSTIN, TX 78701			EXAMINER WRIGHT, INGRID D	
			ART UNIT 2835	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/807,743	Applicant(s) KIM, DAVID K.J.	
	Examiner Ingrid Wright	Art Unit 2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/31/05, 8/2/04 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☒ Other: 4 Attachment

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buican et al.

US6339536 B1 in view of Chen US 6473295 B2. Note: See attached fig. 7& 8 of Buican et al. & fig. 2 & 6 of Chen for elements representing limitations claimed in the instant application.

With respect to claim 1, Buican et al. teaches (fig.1 & 7-9) an apparatus for reducing gaps (see, col. 1, lines (50-57) associated in a computer system (see, fig. 1), the apparatus comprising: a computer system chassis frame (101), the frame (101) mounted on the computer system chassis, wherein the frame (101) includes at least one opening (801)(see, fig. 8) adjacent to a peripheral card slot; a tab (806) arranged around an opening (801), wherein the tab (806) on one side of the opening (801) (see, fig. 8), the shield bracket (701) (see, fig. 8) configured for coupling to a peripheral card mountable in the slot, wherein the shield bracket (701) covers the opening (801), and wherein, when covering the opening (801), the shield bracket (701) includes a plurality of shielding tabs (703); wherein the frame (101) and the shield bracket (701) are made of a flexible electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10), Buican et al is silent specifically as to an additional tab around the opening (801).

Chen teaches a shield bracket (130), wherein the bracket is slidable (see, col. 4, lines 21-25 of Chen) between a retaining (56) portion comprising a plurality of tabs and a surface (rear panel (50)) of a frame

(see, frame of chassis (20)) to cover an opening (52), wherein the plurality of tabs are located around an opening (52)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize tabs as taught by Chen, around the opening of Buican et al., in order to provide a means of easily securing or attaching the bracket of Buican et al., around the opening of the frame (101).

With respect to claim 2 & 9 respectively, Buican et al. as modified by Chen, teaches (see, fig. 9) at least one spring finger (705) inserted into a gap (803) between the shield bracket (701) and in (801) of the frame (101) and additionally, a plurality of spring fingers (44), positioned in a gap between the shield bracket (130) and the frame of the chassis (20).

With respect to claim 4 & 11 respectively, Buican et al. as modified by Chen, teaches a fastener (see, col. 3, lines 42-48, col. 5, lines 34-35 col. 5, lines 44-47), wherein the fastener is coupled to the secure the shield bracket (701) to the frame (101) via a fastener in a hole (803) of the opening (801) and an additional fastener holes (see, fig. 6 of Chen) in bracket (130), for attaching the bracket (130) to the frame of the chassis (20).

With respect to claim 5 & 12 respectively, Buican et al. teaches a peripheral card slot coupled to receive a peripheral component interface (PCI) card (see, col. 1, lines 58-65).

With respect to claim 8, Buican et al. teaches a computer system (see, fig. 1 & 7-9) comprising: a chassis (see, fig. 1) a system board located within the chassis (see, col. 1, lines 58-65), wherein the system board; a frame (101) mounted on the chassis, wherein the frame (101) includes at least one opening (801)

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adjacent to the peripheral card slot, wherein the frame (101) includes a tab (806) arranged around the opening (801), the tab is on one side of the opening (801); a peripheral card (see, col. 1, lines 58-65), wherein the peripheral card is mountable in a slot on the system board; and a shield bracket (701) coupled to the peripheral card, wherein the shield bracket (701) covers the opening (801) when the peripheral card is mounted in the slot, and wherein, when covering the opening (801), the shield bracket (701) includes a plurality of tabs (703); wherein the frame (101) and the shield bracket (703) are made of a flexible electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10), but is silent specifically as to an additional tab located around the opening (801).

Chen teaches a shield bracket (130), wherein the bracket is slidable (see, col. 4, lines 21-25 of Chen) between a retaining (56) portion comprising a plurality of tabs and a surface (rear panel (50)) of a frame (see, frame of chassis (20)) to cover an opening (52), wherein the plurality of tabs are located around an opening (52).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize tabs as taught by Chen, around the opening of Buican et al., in order to provide a means of slidably securing the bracket of Buican et al. to the opening of an electronic enclosure.

2. Claims 3,6,7,10,13 & 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buican et al. US6339536 B1 in view of Chen US 6473295 B2, further in view of Curtis et al. US 6424523 B1. Note: See attached fig. 3 of Curtis et al. for elements representing limitations claimed in the instant application.

With respect to claim 3 & 10 respectively, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 & 8 above, Buican et al. as modified by Chen, teaches a spring finger (705) and additionally, a plurality of spring fingers

(44), positioned in a gap between the shield bracket (130) and the frame of the chassis (20), but is silent specifically as to the spring fingers being made of an electrically conductive material.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize an electrically conductive material in the spring finger as taught by Buican et al. as modified by Chen, in order to maintain electrical and conductive continuity within a computer system comprising electrically conductive side panels (see, col. 1, lines 19-34 of Buican et al.).

Additionally, Curtis teaches spring fingers (98), mounted on a front shield (96) of an electronic component (84), wherein the spring fingers are made of an electrically conductive material, for providing electromagnetic interference containment and electrostatic discharge protection. By utilizing this arrangement, the grounding connection between the electronic component and the chassis or cabinet (10) is enhanced or improved (see, col. 7, lines 45-56 of Curtis et al.).

With respect to claim 6 & 13 respectively, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 & 8 above, Buican et al. as modified by Chen & Curtis, teaches the electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10 of Buican et al.), but is silent specifically as to the electrically conductive material including copper.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize copper as the electrically conductive material in the invention of Buican et al., as modified by Chen & Curtis et al., in order to provide an equivalent electrically conductive material for maintaining continuity within a computer system comprising an electrically conductive frame of Buican et al., as modified by Chen & Curtis et al.

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With respect to claim 7 & 14 respectively, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 & 8 above, Buican et al., as modified by Chen & Curtis et al., teaches the electrically conductive material (see, col. 3, lines 19-34 & col. 5, lines 8-10), but is silent specifically as to the electrically conductive material including beryllium.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize beryllium as the electrically conductive material in the invention of Buican et al., as modified by Chen & Curtis et al., in order to provide an electrically conductive material for maintaining continuity within a computer system comprising an electrically conductive frame of Buican et al., as modified by Curtis et al.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments, filed 7/17/06 with respect to claims 1-14, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

With respect to Applicant's argument #1, regarding the tab (806) of Buican et al. not securing the shield bracket (701) to the chassis (101), the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that the tab (806) assisting in securing the bracket (701) to be secured to the chassis frame (101) and additionally notes that Chen teaches a plurality of tabs (see, fig. 2 of Chen) of a retaining portion (56).

With respect to Applicant's argument #2, regarding the bracket (701) not being slidable to cover opening (801), the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that the (701) has to be slid forward to engage the opening (801) and additionally notes that Chen teaches a bracket (130) to slidably cover an opening (52).

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With respect to Applicant's argument #3, regarding not addressing the issue of a tab around an opening, the Examiner respectfully disagrees, and notes that the tab (806) was cited as being located around the opening (801), but not comprising an additional tab around the opening (801) and further that it would have been obvious to include an additional tab around the opening, in order to further secure the bracket of Buican et al. Additionally, the Examiner notes that Chen teaches a plurality of tabs (see, fig. 2 of Chen) around an opening (52).

With respect to Applicant's argument #4 & #5, regarding the tabs (703) not being around the frame, the Examiner disagrees and notes that tab (806) is around the opening of frame (101) and notes additionally, that Chen teaches a plurality of tabs (see, fig. 2 of Chen) around an opening (52).

With respect to Applicant's argument #6, regarding the snap finger (705) not being inserted into a gap, the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that snap finger (705) is inserted into a hole or opening between the frame (101) and the shield bracket (701) and additionally notes that Chen teaches a plurality of spring fingers (44) positioned in a gap between a shield bracket (130) and the frame of a chassis (20).

With respect to Applicant's argument #7, regarding the snap fingers (705) not being a snap finger, the Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that finger (705) functions as a snap finger, as the fingers allow the bracket (701) to be secured to the opening (see, col. 5, lines 25-35 of Buican et al.) and additionally notes that Chen teaches a plurality of snap fingers (44) around an opening (52).

With respect to Applicant's argument #9, regarding the spring fingers (705), not being made of a flexible electrically conductive material, the Examiner notes that Buican teaches the snap finger (705) and that it

would have been obvious to utilize a flexible electrically conductive material in the snap finger (705) of Buican et al. Additionally, Chen teaches a flexible electrically conductive spring finger (44).

With respect to Applicant's argument #9, regarding the Buican et al. not teaching a fastener, the Examiner respectfully notes that projections (see, fig. 9 of Buican et al.) of snap fingers (705), enable the bracket (701) to be fastened to the opening (801) and additionally teaches fastening holes located on the perimeter of the opening.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

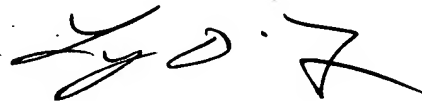
5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW



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